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The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday December 14. to Tuesday December 17. 1745.

AT the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th Day of December, 1745.

PRESENT,

The Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS for the more speedy Augmentation of His Majesty's Forces for suppressing the present Rebellion, His Majesty was pleased, on the 5th Day of October last, to issue His Royal Proclamation, thereby promising and declaring, That all such able-bodied Men, who should inlist themselves as Soldiers in his Land Service on or before the 25th Day of December next, should, upon their Request, be discharged therefrom at the End of Six Months from the respective Times of their Inlisting, in Case the said Rebellion should be extinguished within that Time, and if not, then as soon as the said Rebellion should be extinguished. And whereas the Time thereby limited for such Inlisting is now near expiring, and that the Continuance of the Rebellion renders it still necessary to make such further Augmentation of his Majesty's Forces, as may most effectually serve to put an End to the said Rebellion: It is therefore his Majesty's Pleasure, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, That the said Time of Inlisting be extended from the 25th of this Instant December, to the 25th of March next ensuing; and all such able-bodied Men, who shall inlist themselves as Soldiers in his Majesty's Land Service, on or before the said 25th Day of March next, shall, upon their Request, be discharged therefrom at the End of Six Months from the respective Times of their Inlisting, in case the said Rebellion shall be extinguished within that Time, and if not, then as soon as the said Rebellion shall be extinguished, according to the Terms of the aforesaid Proclamation.

Temple Stanyan.

Petersbourg, November 16. Her Imperial Majesty has nominated M. Nepleoff to succeed M. Wisniakoff, deceased, as her Minister to Constantinople. Prince Augustus of Holstein is declared Administrator of that Dutchy. The 12,000 Men, which the Empress has granted to the Assistance of the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, have all passed the Duna, and are now in Courland.

Gibraltar, Nov. 7. On the 22d of last Month his Majesty's Ship the Dover, with the Transports and Storeships under her Convoy, arrived here, and the two Regiments were embarked here the 28th for Louisbourg. Admiral Medley is here with the Squadron under his Command.

Naples, Nov. 30. On the 24th Instant, at Three in the Morning, her Sicilian Majesty was safely deliver'd of a Princess, who was immediately baptized by the Name of Maria Louisa, and is the fifth Infanta born, of which Number the two first dyed.

Rome, Dec. 4. The Secretary of State has receiv'd by an Estafette from Ancona, an Account of the Decease of Cardinal Massei, Bishop of that City, on the 25th past.

Leghorn, Dec. 6. Captain Townshend sailed from this Place the 3d Instant, with Part of the Squadron of his Britannick Majesty's Ships under his Command, for Corsica. The Day before his Departure he received Advice from thence, that the Corsicans had taken the Town of San Fiorenzo, and it was expected they would soon make themselves Masters of the Castle, being a Place of not much Strength, and but ill provided with Necessaries. A Body of 5000 Men was marched to blockade Calvi, and two other strong Detachments were gone with the same Design to Ajaccio and Bonifaccio. Captain Townshend has left behind him the Bomb-Vessels to be repaired, which is doing with the utmost Dispatch.

Prague, Dec. 9. It is said that Prince Lobcowitz with his Column will arrive To-day at Pirna, as will Prince Charles with the rest of his Army at Leitmeritz; and Marshal Traun is on his March towards Saxony with a large Detachment; and that the Russians continue to advance towards the Prussian Territories.

Prague, Dec. 11, *N. S.* Prince Charles may be in Saxony this Day. His Army must receive its Subsistance from this Kingdom, which is likewise settling the Manner of levying twelve or thirteen Thousand Recruits that the House of Austria is raising for next Year. It is said his Prussian Majesty demands 150,000 Rixdollars of each Circle in Saxony, and 238,000 a Month of Lusatia, besides Provisions. Here is certain Advice, that the Prussian General Winterfeld, with a Corps of about 10,000 Men, has driven Field Marshal Hohenembs with that under his Command out of Silesia quite to Jaromirz. General Keil is retired with his to

[Price Two-Pence.]

to Moravia. It is ſaid the Auſtrians ſuffered, though not conſiderably, in their Retreat, and loſt Part of their Baggage. This Town is not without Apprehenſions of another hoſtile Viſit.

Berlin, Dec. 11. By the freſheſt Advices his Pruſſian Majeſty remains ſtill at Kloſter Marienſtern, and at Bautzen, with his whole Army. An Eſtafette arrived Yeſterday Morning, and brought Advice, that a Corps under General Winterfeld has taken Pirna, a Fortreſs which lies between Dreſden and Konigſtein, and made the Saxon Garriſon there, conſiſting of 300 Men, Priſoners of War. It is confirmed that the Army under the Command of the reigning Prince of Anhalt, has taken and plunder'd Eulenburg, which it is ſaid was done becauſe the Inhabitants retain'd the Ferry upon the Elbe there. The ſame Fate had like to have befallen the Town of Torgau, which would not immediately ſurrender when ſummon'd, but the Barns without the Town being reduced to Aſhes, they thereupon ſurrender'd to ſave themſelves from utter Ruin. On the 8th Count Podewils, M. Fockerott, and two Secretaries, ſet out for the King of Pruſſia's Camp: It is poſitively aſſur'd, that they are to receive the Homage of the Inhabitants of Luſatia, the States of which Province are ſummon'd to aſſemble upon the 18th Inſtant. A Battalion of Bredow, and three Squadrons of Huſſars, in Garriſon here, were detached on the 8th Inſtant to Lubben in Saxony, in order, as it is given out, to ſearch for a Saxon Magazine, which, it is ſaid, is hidden there under Ground. Several Families are returned hither, and think themſelves now in greater Security than ever. Great Preparations are making for the Reception of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Yeſterday Morning, after the Arrival of an Eſtafette from Cuſtrin, Orders were iſſued to remove the Bridges that are upon the Spree, and to clear this River from Boats, Wood, and every Thing that might ſerve the Enemy to croſs it. The Guards at the Gates are likewiſe doubled.

Berlin, Dec. 14. By Letters from the Camp in Luſatia of the 10th Inſtant, there is Advice, that the main Body of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Army was then advanced towards Dreſden; that a Corps under General Lehwald's Command, was to join upon the 12th the Army of the reigning Prince of Anhalt at Torgau; and as all the Pruſſian Forces march directly to Dreſden, and as Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army draws near to the Saxon Frontiers, it was thought a Battle could not be avoided. A Pruſſian Detachment of the Prince's Army attacked Meiſſen, and fired ſome Cannon at the Town, but the Garriſon, though very ſmall, having anſwered in the ſame Way, and killed ſeveral Pruſſians, they withdrew and threatned to return one Day or other; whereupon thoſe who work at the China Manufacture there were ſent away, and all the Moulds, the Ovens, and every thing belonging to it were broke and utterly deſtroy'd, the better to conceal the Secret whenever the Pruſſians ſhould become Maſters of the Town. The Pruſſian Army continues to raiſe very high Contributions all over Saxony; and it is poſitively aſſured, that the ready Money which the Inhabitants are obliged to pay every Day for the Maintenance of the ſaid Army, amounts to upwards of 60,000 Dollars.

Berlin, Dec. 18. On the 16th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock at Night, the Chamberlain Marquis d'Eſcouville arrived here, preceeded by 36 Poſtillions blowing their Horns, and brought Advice of a Victory gained over the Auſtrians and Saxons near Dreſden. The moſt authentick Account that is to be got here of the Engagement, is taken from what his Pruſſian Majeſty has written about it under his own Hand, the Subſtance of which is, That the Army under the King himſelf, marched from Konigſbruck to Meiſſen; the reigning Prince of Anhalt, reinforced by a Body of 15000 Men under General Lehwald, was ordered to attack the combined Army of Auſtrians under General Grune, with the Van of Prince Charles's Army under Prince Lobkowitz, and of Saxons under the Duke of Weiſſenfels's Command, then encamping within a German Mile's Diſtance from Dreſden; that upon the 15th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Action began, and laſted till it was dark; that the Auſtrians and Saxons were defeated, and obliged to retire under the Cannon of Dreſden or the Town itſelf; that the Number of the Enemies killed was not known then, but that the Prince of Anhalt had made 2000 Priſoners of War, and taken a Part of the Artillery and ſome Baggage; that it was properly a Battle of the Infantry on both Sides, the Cavalry having been ſcarcely at all engaged; and that the ſaid Prince was going directly to Dreſden, to bombard or to carry it by Aſſault. The King of Pruſſia, who was, during the Action, with a Body conſiſting of 15000 Men, at Meiſſen, in order, as it was given out, to prevent the joining of Prince Charles's Army, was acquainted with the News of this Engagement by an Officer of the Corps of Hunters, ſent by the Prince of Anhalt, and his Majeſty diſpatched the ſaid M. d'Eſcouville to this City. On the Pruſſian Side, General Hertzberg is ſaid to be killed, and Prince Maurice of Anhalt to be loſt. The Contributions which the Pruſſians are raiſing in Saxony, excluſive of the 60000 Dollars the Inhabitants pay for the daily Maintenance of the Army, will amount to ſeveral Millions. According to a Letter from Leipſig, that Town is to pay four Millions and a half; Count Bruhl's Eſtate, called Forſt, is taxed to 200,000 Dollars, and every Gentleman's Eſtate is to pay 20,000 Dollars. Beſides, all the Furniture, Effects, and every Thing that has been found in Count Bruhl's Houſe at Forſt, valued at 100,000 Dollars, is carried off or broken, and entirely deſtroy'd; and it is ſaid that Count Seckendorff's Eſtate has met with the ſame Fate.

Copenhagen, Dec. 11, *N. S.* The King of Denmark has been for ſome Days indiſpoſed with a violent Cold, and ſtill keeps his Chamber upon that Account.

Copenhagen, Dec. 14, *N.S.* The 14th of January next is appointed a Day of publick Faſting and Prayer to be obſerved all over Denmark, on Account of the Mortality which ſtill rages and ſpreads amongſt the Cattle. It is reckon'd that it has already carried off no leſs than 60,000. It advances likewiſe in Jutland,

and

and the Apprehenſions of it engages moſt People to kill their Cattle while they are yet found; ſo that probably there will be few or none left another Year in theſe Dominions. An Ordonnance of the 2d Inſtant is juſt come out, recalling that of the 10th of September 1740, which prohibited the Exportation of Grain from Norway.

Vienna, Dec. 15, *N. S.* The Project which had been formed for General Keil's joining in Lower Sileſia the Corps under Marſhal Hohenembs from Bohemia, failed from a Miſtake ſaid to have been made in tranſcribing of the Orders ſent for that Purpoſe to Marſhal Hohenembs, who, inſtead of marching to Langenberg, as it was intended he ſhould, went according to the Miſtake in his Inſtructions, to Landſhut, where he met with a ſuperior Corps under the Command of General Naſſau, and was obliged to retire, tho' with no great Loſs. He is now at Jaromirz, and is ordered, as is ſaid, to march with the utmoſt Diligence croſs Bohemia after Prince Charles into Saxony.

Hague, Dec. 21. The States General have ordered the Prince of Waldeck to increaſe the Corps of Huſſars to 800 Men; to raiſe two more free Companies of 125 Men each; and authorized M. Aylva to contract for 8 or 10 Battalions, with ſuch Princes or Members of the Empire as have Regiments on Foot, and are willing to let them out to the Republick. The laſt Advices from Paris repreſent his Sardinian Majeſty as driven ſtill nearer the Walls of his Capital; and mention the Spaniards having, notwithſtanding the Seaſon of the Year, detached a Corps to lay Siege to the Caſtle of Milan.

Hague, Dec. 22. Advices from Dreſden of the 15th at Night, bring an Account of the Prince of Anhalt having that Day attacked and beat the Saxon Army, and that the Pruſſians had made 4000 Priſoners, and had taken all the Saxon Artillery; but other Letters from Dreſden repreſent the Loſs in the Battle to have been pretty near equal, and to amount to upwards of 5000 on each Side.

Preſton, Dec. 13. This Day at One arrived here the Georgia Rangers, and ſoon after a Party of the Duke of Kingſton's Horſe commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mordaunt, and the Captains Lord Robert Manners and Lord Byron. General Oglethorpe came in likewiſe with a Detachment from the Duke of Montagu's, and Marſhal Wade's Regiments of Horſe, commanded by Major Otway; and St. George's Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Arabin. Theſe Troops have marched from Doncaſter without a Halt, and in the laſt three Days made above one hundred meaſured Miles over Snow and Ice. They have taken a Captain of the Rebel Army, named Mackenzie, and two Men Priſoners. The General has already detached the Georgia Rangers after the Rebels, and follows himſelf Tomorrow with the Horſe.

Stone, Dec. 14. We have juſt now an Account, that the Rebels left Preſton Yeſterday at Nine in the Morning, and that his Royal Highneſs the Duke march'd into Preſton about four Hours after; and that General Oglethorpe had join'd the Duke with the Detachment from Marſhal Wade's Army.

Litchfield, Dec. 14. General Anſtruther will ſet out To-morrow Morning from Coventry for London, with the Firſt Diviſion of the Foot, conſiſting of Sowle's and Skelton's Regiments; and will be follow'd by the other Regiments ſucceſſively.

General Poſt-Office, London, Nov. 12, 1745.

Whereas a Number of Pacquet Boats have been, for ſome Time paſt, appointed, and are now almoſt prepared to take on board of them His Majeſty's Mails of Letters and Packets for the Weſt-Indies;

Publick Notice is hereby given to all Merchants, and all others in general whom it may concern, That all Letters and Packets for the Iſlands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antegoa, Montſerrat, Nevis, and St. Chriſtophers, will, for the Time to come, be taken in and received, at this Office, upon the Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday of every Week of the Year throughout, upon their being paid for after the Rates ſettled by AB of Parliament, viz.

	s.	d.
For a Single Letter,	1	6
A Double Letter,	3	0
A Treble Letter,	4	6
An Ounce,	6	0

And farther Notice is hereby given, That the Mails to contain the Bags of Letters, for the ſeveral Iſlands above, will be conſtantly made up at this Office, upon the laſt Saturday of every Month of the Year, to commence the laſt Saturday of this preſent Month, in order to be forwarded by the Poſt of that Night to Falmouth, where the ſaid Pacquets are to be ſtationed, and from whence they are, in Turn, to ſail for the Weſt-Indies as aforeſaid, Wind and Weather permitting, upon the Thurſday next after the laſt Saturday of every Month of the Year.

Letters or Packets for the Weſt-Indies will be taken in at the ſeveral Receiving-Houſes in Town, and Poſt-Houſes in the Country.

N. B. The full Port or Poſtage of the above Letters and Package muſt be paid into this Office, at the Time of Delivery, or they will not be forwarded from hence.

The ſame is to be underſtood of ſuch of them as are or may be put into Receiving-Houſes in Town, or Offices in the Country.

The Inland-Poſtage to London muſt be alſo paid for all Weſt-India Letters from the Country, or they will not be forwarded.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

Advertiſements.

This Day is publiſhed,
In One Volume, Octavo, Price 6 *s.*

Embelliſh'd with the Heads and Monuments of the ſeveral Kings and Queens, curiouſly engraved on Copper.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the earlieſt Accounts, to the Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. including the Hiſtory of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, ſo far they have any Concern with the Affairs of *England*.

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London,

London, Dec. 14, 1745.

WHereas a terrible Fire happen'd in my Houſe in Nicholas-Lane, which ſuddenly conſumed the ſame, with the Effects therein, with all my Books and Papers of Accounts:

This is therefore to deſire all Perſons, who have any Concerns with me, to be ſo kind as to furniſh me with their Accounts, in order to ſettle with them, and render Juſtice to every one.

I alſo requeſt the Favour of ſuch as have lately paid any Bank Notes to me or my Clerks, to give me the beſt Account they can of the Numbers, Dates, and Sums, and to whom ſuch Notes were payable.

And I take this Opportunity to return my hearty Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen, who have honour'd me with their Commands, and to beg Leave to offer them and all others my future Services, and to aſſure them, that I will diligently and faithfully diſcharge the Truſt they may repoſe in their

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

Samuel Torin.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, who have any Claim or Demand on the Eſtate and Effects of Robert Hookey, late of Muddiford, within the Pariſh of Chriſtchurch in the County of Southampton, Gentleman, deceaſed, that they are deſired to make their Claim, and bring in and account their reſpective Debts and Demands on the ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate, unto Samuel Hookey, of Burton within the Pariſh of Chriſtchurch aforeſaid, Gent. Adminiſtrator, with the Will annexed of the ſaid deceaſed, on or before the 20th of this Inſtant December, or the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed will be diſpoſed of as the Law directs, by the ſaid Samuel Hookey.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Kinaſton, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on Wedneſday the 29th Day of January next, A Freehold Eſtate ſituate at Bulkinton in the County of Warwick, conſiſting of a Farm Houſe and Gardens, Orchards and other Appurtenances, and about 42 Acres of Meadow and Paſture Ground, now lett at the yearly Rent of 25 l. late the Eſtate of Edward Higginſon, deceaſed. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

TO be ſold to the beſt Bidder, under a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded againſt Aaron Richardſon, late of Tower Street, London, Merchant, at Guildhall, London, the 10th Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, conſiſting of Five Freehold Houſes, with the Gardens and Ground, at Rayleigh in Eſſex, three of them are new built, and Lett to William Maſchall and James Price, one other of them was late tenanted by Edward Searle, and the other is an old ruinated Houſe, late tenanted by Edward Staines, Carpenter, and are Lett together at 13 l. per Annum, ſubject to a Quit-rent of 8 s. 4 d. Alſo the Bankrupt's Intereſt for Life, in Right of his Wife, to the Eſtates following, viz. The Crown Inn at Rayleigh aforeſaid, with the Garden, Orchard, and Out-houſes, Lett to Charles Chinnery on Leaſe, at 10 l. per Annum, A Houſe and Farm containing 120 Acres, called Oyſters Fleet Farm, in the Iſland of Canvey in Eſſex, with the Barns, Stables, and Out-houſes, in the Bankrupt's own Poſſeſſion, worth 50 l. per Annum. Quit-rent 19 s. A Houſe and Garden at Great Wakering in Eſſex, Lett to Abraham Wells, at 3 l. per Annum. and ſubject to a Quit-rent of 8 d. Two Copyhold Cottages at Thunderſley in Eſſex, Lett to Thomas Webb and Benjamin Perrin, at 4 l. 10 s. per Annum. Inquire for further Particulars of Mr. Ruſſell, Attorney, in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London.

THE Creditors of Reginald Kemeys, late of Pertholey in the County of Monmouth, Eſq; deceaſed, ſometime Commander of the Ship Normanton, in the Service of the Eaſt India Company; and alſo the Creditors of Jane Kemeys, late of the Pariſh of St. Andrew Holbourn, in the County of Middleſex, deceaſed, Widow and Relict of the ſaid Reginald Kemeys, are, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, forthwith to prove their Debts before Anthony Allen, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Houſe in Breame's Buildings, Chancery-lane, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

THE Creditors of Robert Coulſon, late of Jeſmond in the County of Northumberland, Eſq; deceaſed, are, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, to come in and prove their Debts before Samuel Burroughs, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Chancery Lane, on or before the laſt Day of the next Hillary Term, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

WHereas the Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Edmund Stallard, late of Old-Fiſh-Street, London, Merchant, Apothecary and Chapman, met the 12th Inſtant at Guildhall, London, to chuſe Aſſignees, purſuant to Notice in the London Gazette, when John Drinkwater, Richard Farmer, Daniel Coggs and James Ennis were choſe Aſſignees; but the ſaid Daniel Coggs having refuſed to accept the Truſt, the Commiſſioners intend to meet at Guildhall, London, the 23d Inſtant, at Three in the Afternoon, to confirm the three Aſſignees who have accepted, or to chuſe one in the Room of the ſaid Daniel Coggs; when the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come in and prove the ſame.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edmund Chiſhull, of Gould Square, London, Cornfactor and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th of January next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And ſuch Perſons who have only made Claims of Debts, are alſo to come prepared to give ſufficient Proof thereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend, and of the Dividend already made of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Ralph Williamſon, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Cornfactor, intend to meet on the 10th of February next, at Three in the Afternoon, at the Rummer Tavern in Chancery Lane, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Francis Michel, of New Broad Street Buildings, London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 24th of January next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Thomas Fryer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Hoſier, have certified to the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Thomas Fryer hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th of January next.

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The London Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, *December* 19, 1745.

Whitehall, December 17.

LETTERS from Marſhal Wade of the 15th from Rippon mention, that it had been reſolved to march the Troops which were then incamped at Boroughbridge, in ſeveral Diviſions, by reaſon of the Inclemency of the Seaſon, ſo as to put them under Cover every Night till they ſhould arrive at or near Newcaſtle; In Purſuance of which, One Thouſand detached Engliſh Foot were to march upon the 15th by Northallerton, Darlington and Durham, to Newcaſtle, and were to be followed ſucceſſively by the reſt of the Army.

Whitehall, December 17.

By Advices from Wigan of the 14th, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland came thither the Night before from Macclesfield. There were Advices there, that the firſt Diviſion of the Rebels went from Preſton on Thurſday, but that their Rear ſtaid there till Ten o'Clock on Friday Morning.

Whitehall, December 18.

By Advices from Preſton of the 14th, Major General Oglethorpe, with his Cavalry, was at Garſtang that Morning, and was to advance that Night with his whole Corps, and poſt his Regulars on Elhib Moor, which begins about three Miles on this Side Lancaſter, and extends beyond the Town, and his Irregulars were to be detached in ſmall Patroles, ſupported by Parties of the Regulars, with Orders to attack any Patroles of the Rebels which they might fall in with. If the Rebels marched off, General Oglethorpe was to purſue them, and fall upon their Rear, giving Notice immediately to Major Wheatly, who was poſted at Garſtang with a conſiderable Body of Dragoons to ſupport him, and the Major was to be ſupported by the Troops from Preſton. The Liverpool Companies were order'd to march from Warrington, and would arrive at Preſton upon the 16th. The Perſon called Duke of Perth, with about 150 Horſe, left the Rebel Army upon the 13th at Lancaſter, and took the Road towards Carliſle, giving out that he was going to fetch a Reinforcement. Notice thereof had been ſent to all the Towns thro' which he was to paſs, and it was hoped the Country People would intercept him. About 20 Rebel Straglers had been pick'd up in different Places. The Town of Liverpool had ſent four Perſons to attend his Royal Highneſs, with Offers to ſupply the Troops with whatever they ſtood in Need of.

By Advices from Preſton of the 15th, the Rebels began to march out of Lancaſter at Eight o'Clock the Night before in a very great Hurry; the Baggage proceeded firſt. They were marching out in different Bodies all Night. The laſt of them left that Town at Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 15th. They took the Road to Kendal.

Letters of the 16th from Preſton mention, that General Oglethorpe had received Orders to puſh beyond Lancaſter; that his Royal Highneſs the Duke propoſed to be there with the whole Corps that Day; that Brigadier Bligh was to be at Preſton upon the ſame Day; and that Lord Sempil with the two Regiments of Scotch Fuzileers was to follow him thither with the utmoſt Expedition.

Some Priſoners that have been taken and examin'd, make the Number of the Rebels amount to 8000, including Women and Boys, and ſay, that amongſt them there are about 2000 of the Men of the Clans well armed with Guns and Broad Swords, the reſt conſiſting chiefly of Athol Men and Lowlanders, who are but indifferently armed; that they have 15 Pieces of Cannon of 3 or 4 Pounders; that one Sullivan (who has been in the French Service) has the Care of their Artillery; that from their firſt entring England, till they came to Derby, they ſeem'd reſolved upon marching directly to London; but that at Derby, having heard how the Duke of Cumberland's Army was poſted, a Council of War was called, in which it was reſolved to return by Carliſle into Scotland; that there was a Perſon with the Rebels, who ſtiled himſelf the French Ambaſſador; and that great Numbers of the Men had often declared, that if they could get back into Scotland, they would leave the Army, and return to their reſpective Abodes.

Appleby, Dec. 14. In Obedience to a Letter ſent to the Deputy Lieutenants of Weſtmorland

land and Cumberland, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, requiring them, by all Means, to retard and obſtruct the March of the Rebels through thoſe two Counties, a Reſolution has been juſt taken to raiſe Part of the Country to demoliſh Waſtal Bridge, to make the Road from Kendal to Shap impaſſable for the Artillery of the Rebels, or any Wheel Carriages; and for the ſame Reaſon to break up the Road down Graridge Hawſe; whereby it is hoped their March may be ſo far retarded, as to give Time to his Royal Highneſs's Army to come up with them, before they can get clear of theſe Counties. About Ten this Morning the Van-guard of the Rebels, conſiſting of 110 Men, equipp'd and accoutred like Huſſars, entred Kendal on Horſeback, with a Chaiſe, in which was a Perſon in Woman's Dreſs, rode up the Town quietly, and turn'd through the Fiſh Market down to the Bridge leading to Penrith; but as they were purſuing their Route through the Town, without ſtopping, and were almoſt got out of it, a Gun was fired out of a Houſe, and one of the Rebels kill'd; whereupon the Town's People cloſed in, and took two more Priſoners. The reſt of them gallop'd on towards the Bridge, where a Halt was made on a ſudden, and a few Muskets diſcharg'd at the People, and an Hoſtler and Shoemaker thereby kill'd upon the Spot. They then made a general Volley, but without doing any more Miſchief, and after that purſued their Way as faſt as they could towards Shap. Their Horſes ſeem'd very much harraſſed and jaded.

Lancaſter, Dec. 17. A Party of Rebel Horſe (about 100) amongſt whom was the Duke of Perth, ſo called, paſſed through Kendal on Saturday Morning about Ten; the Country and Town's People mobb'd their Rear, which fired and killed two or three, and proceeded forward towards Penrith. On Sunday after Dinner a Party of Horſe came into Kendal, amongſt whom was their Commiſſary; and an Hour afterwards came the reſt, Horſe and Foot, and were coming in till after dark. Their Artillery, conſiſting of 12 or 13 ſmall Pieces, was about the Middle of the Corps, with ſeveral cover'd Carts. The Duke of Perth, ſo called, after the Scuffle above-mentioned at Kendal, proceeded on to Shap and intended for Penrith; but ſeeing the Beacons on Fire, and hearing it was done to call in the Country, ſent a ſmall Party to the Round Table, which is one Mile on this Side Penrith, and five from Shap, to make Enquiries; and finding it true, he returned for Safety to Kendal, about Two in the Morning of the 16th. Betwixt Four and Five the Drums began to beat, and the Men marched out from Day-break till near Ten, in the ſame Order as they enter'd, Lord George Murray being with the laſt Company.

On Sunday Night Miſchief was apprehended at Kendal, but the Magiſtrates pacified the Head of the Rebels in ſome Meaſure; but on Monday Morning, after the Alarm, they behaved very rudely, and exacted a Sum of Money; and the laſt of them plundered ſome Houſes for Liquors, ſtript thoſe they met of their Shoes, and attempted to fire a Houſe.

Whitehall, December 19.

By an Expreſs juſt arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Lancaſter the 17th, there is Advice, that General Oglethorpe with the Avant-Guard was to be at Shap that Day, and the Reſt of his Royal Highneſs's Forces were on their March for Kendal, and were to reſt there that Night. That on the 16th in the Morning, the Rebels marched from Kendal, but not being able to reach Penrith as they intended, were forced to lie at Shap.

Hague, Dec. 24. All the Letters arrived To-day from Paris, are full of the Diſpoſitions making for the Invaſion of England, but vary a little in the Force of the Corps deſtined for that Service. The higheſt Accounts put it at about 12000 Men.

Margate, December 17. This Morning His Majeſty's Ship the Folkſtone, Captain Dennis, landed here Baron de Boetzelaer, Miniſter Extraordinary from the States General.

Dover, December 18. One of our Privateers has taken and ſent in here two French Veſſels in Ballaſt, they came from Roan, and were bound as they ſay to Boulogne.

To-morrow Noon will be publiſh'd, Price Two-Pence.

An Account received from Vice-Admiral Townſhend, of his Taking, Sinking, Burning and Deſtroying the greateſt Part of a Fleet, conſiſting of 40 Martinico Ships, which Account came too late to be inſerted in this Paper.

Printed by *E. Owen*, in *Amen-Corner*. 1745.

AN

ACCOUNT

Received from

Vice-Admiral TOWNSHEND,

Of his Taking, Sinking, Burning and Deſtroying the greateſt Part of a Fleet, conſiſting of 40 Martinico *Ships.*

Publiſhed by Authority.

Admiralty-Office, December 19.

BY Letters juſt arrived from Vice-Admiral Townſhend, dated in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, the 8th of November 1745, there is an Account, that the Admiral, with his Fleet, being off the Iſland of Martinico, the 3d of October, had been join'd by the Woolwich and Pembroke, with two Martinico Ships, (one of them a Letter of Marque Ship of 16 Guns) the Captain whereof taking the Pembroke for a ſmaller Ship than ſhe was, fired ſeveral Broadſides at her, and the Pembroke in Return fired into her, and killed the Captain with 10 of his Men, and ſhot away his Mizen-maſt by the Board, on which ſhe ſtruck. The whole Number of Men taken Priſoners on Board the two Prizes, were 95.

In the Morning of the 22d of October, the Vice-Admiral being cloſe under the North End of the Iſland, ſaw ſome Sails, to which he gave Chace, and diſcovered two of them to be French Privateer Sloops, and a third a Prize which they had taken, laden with Proviſion from Dublin: The Vice-Admiral retook this laſt, and ſunk one of the others.

On the 31ſt, about Seven in the Morning, he diſcover'd 40 Sail of French Ships coming round the South End of Martinico, cloſe under the Shore, which he ſtemm'd with, and ſoon drew near enough to make them. Five or Six appeared to be pretty large Ships, whereupon the Admiral formed the Line of Battle. But finding their Commodore endeavour to avoid him, he hauled down the Signal for the Line, ordered a general Chace, and purſued the Enemy with all the Expedition poſſible, which ſucceeded ſo well, that ſeveral of the French Ships were driven to Leeward, and taken up by thoſe of his Majeſty's Squadron. Vice-Admiral Townſhend continued to purſue the Men of War, and one of them, called the Ruby, carrying away her Topmaſt, the Lenox got near enough to exchange ſome Broadſides, and forced her on Shore, into a ſandy Bay, under a Fortification on the South Side. The Commodore which was called the Magnanimous, of 80 Guns, with great Difficulty got under the Protection of Fort Royal and a Battery of 40 Guns on the oppoſite Shore; but being in great Hurry and Confuſion, ran a-ground, where he lay about 48 Hours, and in the Opinion of every Body muſt have received conſiderable Damage. The reſt of the Day was ſpent in cutting their Trade out, and burning and deſtroying them. Fifteen were taken that Afternoon, and three burnt, and ſome bulged upon the Rocks. The next Morning the Vice-Admiral ordered the Dreadnought and Ipſwich in, to attempt the 60 Gun Ship which lay aſhore. They fired ſome Broadſides at her, but finding the Shot did no Execution, quitted the Enterprize as impracticable. The next Day ſome of the Trade having ſheltered themſelves under the Shore, the Vice-Admiral order'd the Ipſwich, Argyle, and Severn, to deſtroy them, and they accordingly burnt a Ship and a Snow, and brought off a Brigantine. The Day after, being the 2d of November, was employed in burning and deſtroying what other Veſſels lay along Shore; and the Vice-Admiral writes, that upon the Whole, he believes about Thirty Sail have been taken, ſunk, burnt, and deſtroy'd; and that, as the Enemy had great Need of this Convoy, their Diſtreſs, upon the Diſappointment of receiving it, muſt be inconceivable. Theſe Letters add, that the French had lately loſt a 36 Gun Ship going into St. John's Porto Rico, and had then but three Men of War left in thoſe Seas.

[Price Two-Pence.]

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